

## Director's preface



Friends,

We are getting even better year by year.

We are all active promoters and publishers of library themes. And we all tend to have less and less time to browse everything interesting.

Our redesigned annual Bulletin does not solve the dilemma as to whether the Internet will consume printed media, but it has been designed to meet your expectations and serve you better. We are proud to present some of the issues that fascinate us. Our tasks are not getting any easier. So let this Bulletin be read in a positive spirit of mutual collaboration and support.

Please do not hesitate to contact us whenever necessary.

Yours most cooperatively and cordially,

Kai Ekholm  
National Librarian

## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY of Finland Bulletin 2008

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Anita Lehtikoinen

### Higher education institutions' libraries in flux

The Finnish educational and research sector is currently experiencing one of its most dramatic transformations in years, even decades. The challenges of globalization and internationalization, combined with changes in the population structure, working life and the operational environment, require responses that will safeguard Finland's future well being.

Institutions of higher education are already at the core of the transformations. As an indication of how deeply the changes are affecting the university and polytechnic sectors, one need only point to, for example, the renewed Universities Act and the restructuring of tertiary education. Also in preparation are the framing of a research infrastructure policy and the development of a structure for field-specific research. Researcher education and career options are also being studied.



The renewal of the Universities Act will provide Finnish universities with internationally equal operational prerequisites. Universities will be granted the status of a legal person, enabling them to compete with the world's leading universities on an equal footing. The pace of the renewal is brisk; the law is expected to go into effect in August of 2009 and become fully applicable beginning 1 January 2010.

Currently a spirited debate is underway in Europe concerning university and tertiary education policies. Finland's renewal is however consistent with European trends: more power and responsibility for universities and the effective utilization of all available resources. With the structural development, universities and polytechnics will become more sharply profiled and the network of higher education institutions will become more tightly knit.

In March 2008 the Ministry of Education published *Policies for the Structural Development of Higher Education Institutions for the Years 2008-2011*. The vision is that by 2020, there will be less institutions and units of higher education in Finland than at present, but they will be larger with a stronger economic carrying capacity. Besides improving the capabilities for international cooperation, the prerequisites for cross- and multi-disciplinarity will be strengthened.

The structural development of institutions of higher education is also affecting libraries. Currently there are almost 100 administrative library units in the entire tertiary education sector. Additionally, it has been estimated that there are over 300 library branches of various kinds. In the future it is obvious that there will be fewer libraries; the intent is that by the year 2020, the libraries of higher education institutions will be structured according to a service center-type concept with operations concentrated in a few strong campus libraries and larger library and information resource centers.

Supporting the structural development of higher education institutions' libraries - and simultaneously one of the reasons for its renewal - is the evolving operational environment. Because the information and communications environment is becoming increasingly tied to electronic processes and electronic materials, future libraries' electronic service structures will be of central importance. Nationwide cooperation is expanding to include all memory organizations: libraries, museums and archives. International cooperation is also intensifying.

To initialize the libraries' structural development, the Ministry of Education established a wide-ranging project in the summer of 2008 that includes representatives from the Ministry of Education, the National Library of Finland, and higher education institutions' libraries. The project will outline the organization of the libraries in question by taking into account their educational institutions' affiliations and cooperative agreements. The effects of the amended Universities Act on the financing, procedural operations and regulations of the higher education institutions' libraries are also being reviewed.

The National Library of Finland occupies a position of central importance as a service centre for libraries and a producer of concentrated services. The recording of the national published cultural heritage as a legal deposit library is also one of its main legally mandated tasks. The Ministry of Education's stated policy is that the National Library of Finland's position as a service center for all libraries will be strengthened, along with its conservation and digitizing activities.

Structural development means the reorganization of higher education institutions' libraries, a

### EDITORIAL



*"The library institution's greatest influence is that it is an effective tool for maintaining an enlightened democratic society and facilitating the personal growth of all its citizens."*

Jarmo Saarti

Said about the National Library

*"In the times of unbridled materialism, a place where one can still find wisdom and spirituality, as well as respite from the relentless pursuit of one's objectives, is more valuable than gold."*

Ruth Kaila

reduction in the number of libraries, boosted operational efficiency and intensified cooperation. This will require a cost-effective implementation of the library network's division of responsibilities. Above all, however, it will require an open-minded cooperative attitude and the will to develop on the part of the higher education institutions' libraries.

The libraries of tertiary education, as well as their parent organizations, now live in a challenging time. For the renewal to succeed, all parties concerned must be able to participate and sufficiently influence its preparations. Welcome to the work party!

*Anita Lehtikoinen is the Ministry of Education's Director of the Department for Education and Science Policy.*

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The National Library of Finland

NettiAsema4

Jarmo Saarti

## The structural development of Finland's higher education institution libraries as a part of the universities' renewal

Finnish tertiary education appears to be nearing one of its most significant turning points since the construction of the widespread university network that began in the 1960s, as well as the subsequent creation of the polytechnics that took place in the 1990s. The predictions made during the 1960s with respect to the population and economy were formidable - a growing society needed a highly skilled labor force for the public and private sectors. In the 1990s Finland as well became aware of the arrival of the Information Society and responded by significantly expanding university education on the vocational side.

At the start of the new millennium we face new challenges as globalization places new demands on education and, in particular, the level of research. Finland, a nation sworn to expertise and knowledge, is faced with formidable challenges if it - as a small nation - intends to remain internationally at the forefront of research in the so-called hard sciences: the natural sciences, technological sciences and medical sciences. Conducting research in all these sciences requires costly equipment investments.

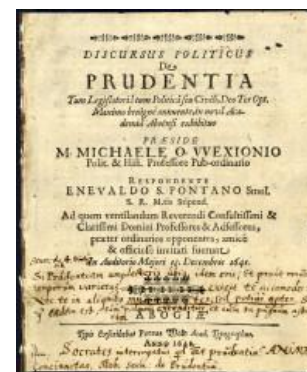
Simultaneously, reduced age group populations can be observed in so-called developing countries - smaller family sizes appear to characterize emerging welfare societies. This directly affects the size of higher education institutions; admissions must be sized according to the potential number of entering students. Contracting age groups combined with large age groups reaching retirement age also influence the competition's participants: students as well as academic personnel.

Regarding the structural development of higher education institutions, the basic concept of their libraries is to respond to two simultaneous challenges: the need for higher-class services for research and teaching that would facilitate operations at an international level in Finnish higher education institutions and on the other hand, the need to boost the efficiency of operations characterized by dwindling resources and the competition for these resources.



*The steps of knowledge. Since 1845 generations of researchers and students have used the collections and research facilities of the university library designed by C. L. Engel. An increasingly larger share of the National Library of Finland's services is being provided through its online services.*

Photo: Esko Rahikainen



*"Every professor must exercise the utmost caution to ensure that he does not present anything new that could be construed as being wiser or better than others. To do so would most certainly provoke irritation and discord."*

Michael Wexionius, Rector of the Turku Academy, 1642

*"The cultural ambience must accept the notion that an idea can succeed only if it has the license to fail. A creative person needs spiritual space; the ecstasy of cooperation must also respect the trailblazers and individuality."*

Tiina Mattila-Sandholm

## The Ministry of Education's policies for structural development

In its document "*Policies for the Structural Development of Higher Education Institutions for the Years 2008-2011*" published on 7 March 2008, the Ministry of Education outlined its policies for structural development; the following objectives were set for libraries:

- Shift from the current institution- and faculty-specific libraries to larger library and information service centers that will be established, a few at the most, at each university. The intent will be to combine the libraries of scientific disciplines and promote inter-library cooperation among the various institutions and research institutes. Development will also take into account the cooperative possibilities with the municipal library network.
- The libraries' consolidation will also consider the differing needs of academic disciplines and higher education institutions; the development can also progress according to different time schedules.
- The Ministry of Education will establish a project to promote and coordinate the structural development of higher education institutions' libraries.
- The National Library of Finland's position as a service center for all libraries will be strengthened.
- Digitizing activities at the National Library of Finland's Centre for Microfilming and Conservation located in Mikkeli will be regularized.
- A national digital library will be established by 2012.



The goals can be divided in two. The first objective is to boost the efficiency and quality of the services' production by creating larger service units and developing the division of responsibilities and specialization. Secondly, the intent is to develop concentrated services to serve the library network and redeploy its available resources from routine tasks to content-oriented operations supporting the organization's fundamental purpose.

### The future of higher education institutions and their libraries in Finland

During the last twenty years, the core concept of Finnish regional policy has focused on the creation of so-called regional growth centers that form sufficiently sizeable economic areas around large cities. To develop, this kind of area requires a business life as well as a multidisciplinary and wide-ranging higher education institution that generates expertise. If this higher education institution is to form a productive center supporting business life and other innovation, it should be planned as a campus where teaching, research, product development and entrepreneurial activities converge. To function properly, this kind of campus also requires a scientific library and information services.

As a provider of scholarly information services, the Finnish scientific library network has been a significant regional factor, facilitating the dissemination of new research data throughout the entire country and making the skills of its experts available to local business life. As research information switches to digital distribution, this distribution task will be preserved unless OpenAccess proliferates rapidly in scholarly publishing activities.



Libraries play a key role in providing students, teachers and researchers with expertise and guidance related to documents and their distribution systems. The umbrella term "information literacy" has been used to describe this skill entity. In this area as well, libraries are becoming significant academic operators in teaching, the second primary function of institutions of higher learning. The libraries' spatial transformation - from a storehouse of books to an educational environment that facilitates active learning - is also part of this same developmental tendency.

During the past few decades, a division of responsibilities, clearly aimed at the boosting of operational efficiency, quality and possible specialization, has been developed in the Finnish higher education institution library network. The national operators - the National Library of Finland, CSC and National Repository Library - have managed concentrated information systems, the acquisition of digital materials, as well as the tasks related to the distribution of less-used printed materials.

The role of local libraries has focused increasingly on the tailoring of these concentrated services and instructing their own customers in their use. Libraries have also been able to use the resources freed up by concentrated services to develop their own frame organizations. The entire library network has developed these services jointly.

It is likely that this development will continue. The goal of the Ministry of Education is that Finnish institutions of higher learning and universities will become clearly profiled according to their own scholarly discipline. Additionally, the pace of scientific development will probably accelerate in the future, at which time local library and information services will survive only if they have the ability to specialize and meet the special needs of their own universities and higher education institutions. In concentrated services, we must now undertake more cooperation, at the least at the European level, that will enable us to respond to the competitive challenges posed by the evolving eastern states and USA's strong research and teaching capabilities.

### Higher education institutions' libraries - support service, key service or part of the academic community?

In recent public discussion the scientific library has been discussed for its role in Finland. When the goal has been savings, libraries have been considered support services that are in extreme cases outsourced or even shut down to cut costs. Those universities that have understood the importance of their libraries for the institution's basic tasks - research and teaching - have spoken of libraries as key services, without which a university's basic tasks are impossible to implement.



It remains to be seen if the university renewal taking place in Finland will raise the status of libraries to the next level, where libraries are viewed as an equivalently worthy component of research as well as teaching, and where libraries play an active academic role - in research as a part of research groups producing new knowledge and more effectively refining and publishing previously published materials, and in teaching as a partner creating learning environments and for their own part providing students with the essential skills of information acquisition and management.

For researchers and students, what is most important is that they can depend on their access to

equally high-quality and efficient library and information services in all Finnish universities and institutions of higher learning. The monitoring of libraries' service levels should become a standard item on the agenda for the annual performance negotiations conducted between a university and the Ministry of Education. If Finland is to be able to provide a comprehensive and high-quality selection of digital services and materials and their related information systems to all universities and higher education institutions, the continued cooperation between the library network and the National Library is essential.

From the overall European research and cultural perspectives, it is to be hoped, particularly with respect to the digitization of the European research and cultural traditions' related documentation, that Finland will remain at the forefront with the world's leading countries in this endeavor. This requires economic resources and expertise for concentrated services as well as local libraries.

*Ph.D. Jarmo Saarti is the Director of the University of Kuopio's library and the Chairman of the Council for Finnish University Libraries.*

**Links:**

National Library of Finland (<http://www.nationallibrary.fi/index.html>)

CSC (<http://www.csc.fi/english>)

National Repository Library ([http://www.varastokirjasto.fi/lang\\_en/](http://www.varastokirjasto.fi/lang_en/))

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The National Library of Finland

NettiAsema4

## National Library IT architecture for libraries - challenges for the future

*The working environment of the National Library of Finland is changing significantly. Two major contributing factors are the structural and legal changes taking place in the higher education network, as well as the motivation to develop library IT architecture that better meets the needs of end-users and increases the efficiency of IT-related processes. The Ministry of Education has launched two projects aimed at finding solutions to these change-related issues. One project will investigate how the organizational changes taking place at higher education institutions affect the libraries; the other will develop a National Digital Library for Finland. The latter relates to the EU Commission's Europeana project. The development of a national library IT architecture will partly overlap with the National Digital Library project.*



## The Finnish Library Network - cooperation as a working model

The tradition of cooperation among libraries has been an important factor in the development of library services in Finland; the university libraries in particular have a long history of cooperation. One very concrete expression of this cooperation is the shared library system that all Finnish university libraries have been using since the 1990s. The first integrated library system was called VTLS, but today all university and polytechnic libraries use the Voyager system.

The National Library of Finland's development of national services for libraries - including the shared library system's coordination, the national portal and national licensing - has increased the need to improve the coordination and management of each library sector. For the libraries and the National Library it is essential that national service-related negotiations be organized in a timesaving and practical way that avoids repetitive duplications.

University libraries have been organizing cooperation between the libraries in the network for over ten years. The Council of University Libraries, formed in 1996, is a cooperative body that promotes common activities and supervises the libraries' interests. The Council monitors developments within the library sector, creates new initiatives and improves cooperation among libraries as well as among libraries and third parties.

Cooperation among the polytechnic and research institute libraries, as well as public libraries, has been organized more recently and can be seen as a response to the demands of the changing operational environment. The forums coordinating activities within the university, special library and public library sectors are called councils, while the polytechnic libraries have formed the AMKIT consortium. The management groups of the councils and the AMKIT consortium act as negotiation partners for the National Library (Hormia-Poutanen, K. 2005).

There are three different types of library consortia in Finland. The Linnea consortium was formed to handle matters related to the library system at universities and at several special libraries. The licensing of electronic resources and development and coordination of the national information retrieval portal are handled by the FinELib consortium. Universities, polytechnics, research institutes and public libraries are members of the FinELib consortium. The Linnea and FinELib consortia were formed to develop certain digital library services. The third consortium, AMKIT, was formed to process all issues related to the development of polytechnic libraries (Hormia-Poutanen, K. 2005).

The organization of the Finnish library network is exceptional by international standards. Each library sector can handle questions related to the entire sector, and the councils' management groups are authorized to represent the whole sector in negotiations. There is a growing need for cross-sectoral cooperation and the exchange



*For years, FinELib Day participants from different parts of the country have assembled in the University of Helsinki's small lecture halls to meet colleagues and listen to presentations whose theme is the electronic library.*

*Photo: Marita Penttilä*

of expertise among the different disciplines.

### **IT centre for research, the National Library and libraries working in partnership**

The Ministry of Education administers CSC, the Finnish IT center for science. CSC is a non-profit company providing IT support and resources for academia's, research institutes and corporate modeling, computing and information services. CSC provides Finland's widest selection of scientific software and databases, as well as Finland's most powerful supercomputing environment that researchers can use via Funet, one of the most advanced research networks in the world.

CSC also coordinates the activities of the HAKA federation, the identity federation of the Finnish universities, polytechnics and research institutions. Users can access federation services with a single user account and password. The national Nelli portal was one of the first services where Shibboleth authentication was applied. User identities are provided by the users' home organizations.

The National Library of Finland became a service center for university, polytechnic, public and special libraries in 2006. The new role was formalized in the University Act that emphasizes the importance of the library's national responsibilities. The main task of the service center is to improve public access to information. In 2008 the Ministry of Education has sent a clear message - the role of the National Library as service provider should be further strengthened.

For academia, the CSC and the National Library are two particularly important major service centers. These two organizations have a long tradition of cooperation, particularly regarding library hardware maintenance (Table 1). In the history of centralizing library hardware services there have been two major turning points. The first took place in 2000 when, in conjunction with the project to renew the library system by replacing VTLS with new software for the Linnea consortium, the decision was made to purchase a single CSC-hosted server instead of 17 local servers. The second milestone took place in 2007 when the Ministry of Education allocated funding that will enable the National Library to coordinate a hardware modernization project for the library system.

As the result of the project, a SUN M9000 server was purchased for the three consortia to run Voyager software for the Linnea2 and AMKIT consortia, as well as MetaLib and SFX for the FinELib consortium. The server was up and running in September 2007. Since then the project has been a success story, demonstrating that the libraries are capable of cross-sectoral cooperation. There have also been major cost benefits for the libraries. Perhaps the most important end result has been the very clear work division between the CSC, National Library and the libraries (Fig. 1).

The CSC IT centre for research is responsible for hardware maintenance and development. The National library has outsourced the library system hardware's expertise to CSC and relies on it in hardware-related issues. This enables the National Library to focus its resources on the development of services for libraries. The National Library has an excellent knowledge of the library system's software and is developing services based on the software. The responsibility of local libraries is to tailor the services according to their own users' needs.

### **Structural changes in the higher education network and their impact on centralized library IT services**

The Finnish government has decided to reduce the number of universities and polytechnics. For historical reasons there are many (50) institutions of higher education in Finland, a relatively high number for a country with a population of 5 million. As planned, there will be 15 universities at the most and 18 polytechnics in 2020. As a result of the government's decision, the number of libraries will also decrease.

The Ministry of Education has launched a project to investigate the ways in which the organizational changes taking place at institutions of higher education will affect the libraries. The project will also aim at achieving cost reductions at the library level by strengthening the position of the National Library as a service provider. At the practical level this will entail an analysis of work division models and the development of more efficient cooperation mechanisms. When planning new services, an appropriate and efficient division of responsibilities between libraries and the National Library will be a top priority. The project will generate project proposals and recommendations for future decisions.

### **Development of the National Library IT architecture**





*"It's open-ended", is how Ari Rouvari describes the system architecture to Aki Kangas.*

*Photo: Marita Penttilä*

The services currently provided by National Library to the library network are described in Table 2. The working environment of libraries is changing globally in many ways. The needs of users and, particularly, the entrance of the "Google generation" into universities and other institutions are exerting a powerful influence on the development of library services. The information behavior of the researcher of the future is described in an interesting and thought-provoking report commissioned by the British Library and JISC (UCL 2008). Developments in standardization and IT technology provide libraries with new tools to react to the new demands. The structural changes of the higher education network in Finland have been described earlier in the text. Current library services do not satisfactorily meet end-users' needs because, for example, they are considered too complicated and difficult to integrate into working environments. Additionally, the services do not support the consortia's solutions and work divisions.

During the spring of 2007 the National Library initiated a process aimed at defining the concept of a digital library and describing the services provided by the Library to different user groups. International examples were studied carefully. In late 2007 a process defining the National Library's long-term IT action plan (2008-2012) began. Produced in cooperation with libraries and other stakeholders, the IT action plan was accepted in May 2008.

The basic elements in the development of a library IT architecture in Finland are:

- Separation of end-user interface/public interface from production systems/back-end systems (e.g. ILMs, institutional repositories).
- Development of a long-term preservation system that will use the public interface as the interface to the preserved data. Back-end systems will partly provide the metadata needed in the long-term preservation system.
- Development of efficient back-end systems that take into account the needs of consortia and allow flexible work division among stakeholders. As a fundamental part of the back-end system, a national union catalogue will be formed. The catalogue would in the end contain bibliographic data from all types of libraries.

The architecture is described in Figure 2 (Fig 2).

Separating the user interface from back-end systems shifts the developmental focus from libraries to end-user needs. In the current model, back-end systems also include the interface functionality; and as the process develops, the needs of end-users and librarians will have to be taken into account. The practical implementation of the public interface and long-term preservation system will be realized in a National Digital Library project coordinated by the Ministry of Education. The project began in June 2008 and will run until 2011-2012.

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen

*Deputy National Librarian, Director of National Library Network Services*

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Hormia-Poutanen, K. 2005. The National Library - providing new services for the information society. Helsinki University Library Bulletin 2005:4-8.

Information Behaviour of the Researcher of the Future, 2008. Centre for Information Behaviour and the Evaluation of Research (CIBER),UCL

## Links

Council for Finnish University Libraries <http://www.nationallibrary.fi/libraries/council.html>

AMKIT consortium <http://www.amkit.fi>

Libraries.fi <http://www.libraries.fi/en-GB/>

CSC, IT center for research <http://www.csc.fi>

Ministry of Education <http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/>

Europaena <http://www.europeana.eu/>

Table 1. Steps taken to centralize library system hardware maintenance in Finland.

Systems involved	Level of cooperation and centralization
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1989-1993	VTLS library system purchased for Linnea consortium (universities, the Parliament and Statistics Finland).	22 organizations purchased the same system, VTLS. 17 servers
2001-2001	Voyager library system purchased for Linnea2 consortium (universities and major special libraries).	27 organizations purchased the same system, Voyager. 1 server
2002-2004	Voyager library system purchased for polytechnic consortium.	57 organizations using Voyager. 2 servers
2005-2007	MetaLib and SFX purchased for universities, polytechnics, public libraries.	68 organizations purchased the same system. 3 servers altogether (Voyager + MetaLib)
2007	Centralized server solutions to run Voyager and MetaLib + SFX software.	1 server (SUN M9000) for universities, polytechnics, public libraries.

Figure 1. Work division between the IT center for research, the National Library and libraries

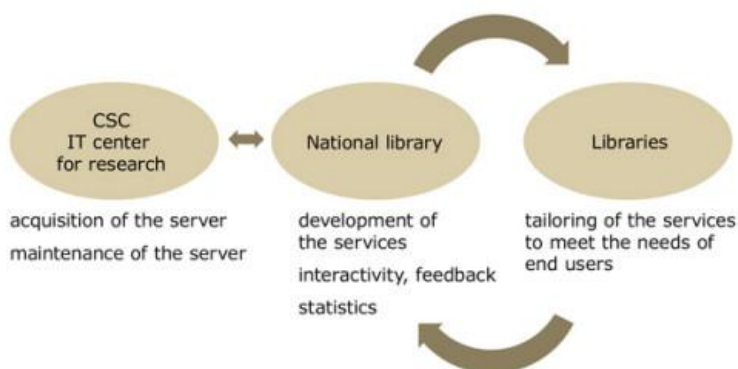
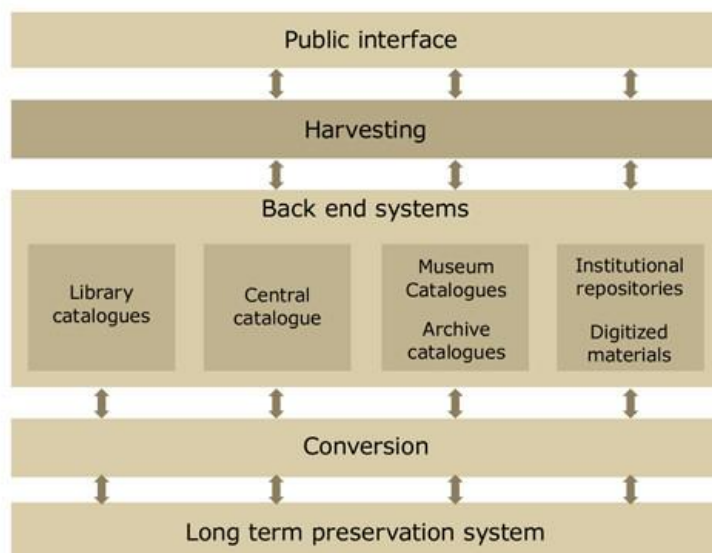


Table 2. Central services for libraries provided by the National Library

SERVICE	INDICATORS
Access to high-quality information National licensing - FinELib National databases	Availability and usage of licensed resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000 e-journals available</li> <li>• 300,000 e-books</li> <li>• 8.3 million article downloads</li> </ul> Access to National databases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 million searches</li> </ul>
Development of digital working environment Library system development - Voyager Portal Development - MetaLib & SFX Digital Object management system development - Dspace	Coverage of library software usage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All universities and polytechnics use Voyager.</li> <li>• All universities, polytechnics and public libraries use MetaLib &amp; SFX.</li> <li>• All polytechnics and a few universities use Dspace.</li> </ul>
Impact assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library statistics (KIT)</li> <li>• National library surveys</li> </ul>	Implementation of data: Financial survey of university libraries (KIT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicators (KIT).</li> <li>• Ministry-coordinated project on structural changes (surveys).</li> </ul>

Figure 2. Information architecture for memory organizations

## Information architecture - Memory organisations



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## Representative and diversified

### The archiving of Internet materials at the National Library of Finland

In November 2007 an 18-year-old student shot and killed eight people and then himself at a school in southern Finland. The shooter had discussed his intentions on an Internet forum and had also posted a video clip of himself brandishing a gun on YouTube.

The first messages of the events at the school were announced online even before the police had arrived on the scene.

According to a study of the event's news coverage published half a year later at the University of Tampere, the Jokela tragedy for the first time established the equality of the Internet - if not its superiority - compared to traditional communications media.

The Internet has become a central part of our cultural traditions - for better or worse.

The significance of the Internet and the World Wide Web as a publishing channel was naturally already understood during the mid-1990s, and it was a foregone conclusion that online publishing would eventually fall within the jurisdiction of legal deposit activities. The first working group prepared a legislative amendment during the period 1997-1999. Various reasons however led to the postponement of the proposal. One important factor was the standardization of the European Union's copyright legislation. In Finland's Copyright Act, it was necessary to consider the special rights required by the preservation of cultural materials. A new law enacted in 2006 gave the National Library of Finland the right to "augment its collections with copies of works publicly available on data communications networks".

On this basis work began on the preparation of more precise legislation aimed at the preservation of cultural materials published online. In the same connection another important renewal also took place; the decision was made to entrust the Finnish Film Archive with the archiving of radio and TV programs, and its name was changed to the National Audiovisual Archive. Practices related to the gathering of printed materials were also adjusted slightly.

The new law was titled "The Act on Collecting and Preserving Cultural Material," or the "Cultural Materials Acts" in short. It was ratified on the last day of 2007 and went into effect in early 2008. During the previous couple of years the National Library of Finland had obtained funding for the preparation of the renewal.

According to the new law, "The task of the National Library of Finland is to programmatically obtain and record online materials publicly available on data communications networks." The term "online materials" has been interpreted fairly loosely to mean just about anything available on data networks. The law has been applied to the materials contained on servers located in Finland, as well as materials intended for the Finnish public; a text, image, sound, video or any other form of media is considered preservable material. One stipulation however, is that it must be "publicly available". It would appear that anything available free of charge online falls within the jurisdiction of the legislation. Chargeable materials available to anyone are also considered publicly available. The same applies to materials whose access requires registration, provided that anyone can register. On the other hand, for example, limited online environments for a company's employees or customers would not seem to fall within the law's jurisdiction.



*The adventure tales in Isku magazine have lost some of their information in the binder's trimming, but will the magazines disappear entirely over the next few centuries if they are digitized or appear only as online publications?*



*A beautiful library hall and exquisite books are also an unbeatable combination in the age of digitization. For its part, an online exhibition facilitates browsing and the presentation of details.*

*"In the culture of speed a single idea never gets the chance to be thought out completely"*

Kimmo Tuominen

"Copying the Internet", even the "Finnish Internet", is neither possible nor feasible. According to a clause contained in the law, "the sought and recorded online materials should contain representative and diverse online materials publicly available at different times." Although the available tools and resources will naturally affect what constitutes representativeness and diversity, it is the deployment of resources - what a sample contains specifically - that will have an even

greater impact. For the National Library of Finland, defining these resource deployments is a new and complex task.

### Snapshots from the Internet

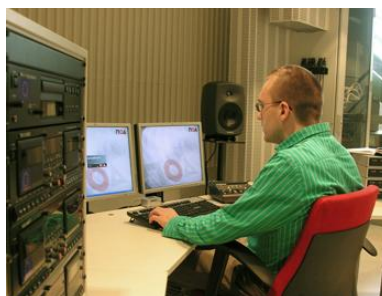
So-called web harvesting forms the backbone of the recording of online materials; the WWW's content is for the most part gathered by automated "web crawlers". For the National Library of Finland this operation is already routine; online archives have been mapped since early 2006. The annual collection harvest is approximately 2 terabytes (2,000 gigabytes), or approximately 50 million files. (It should be pointed out that the quantity of files also includes all images, graphical elements and other similar items; a single WWW page may even consist of dozens of files.) The annual "catch" is made up of a single widespread general gathering that is supplemented with thematic mappings every few years. These have included, for example, the 2006 presidential elections, the 2007 Eurovision Song Contest that was held in Helsinki, music published online, and so forth. Until now, web harvesting has focused on freely available materials. The Act on Collecting and Preserving Cultural Material also obligates the possible recording of materials to which access is limited or, if that is not possible, the handing over of the materials to the National Library of Finland in other ways. Because the assignation of these materials is laborious for both parties, it is implemented sparingly.



*The web harvesting, recording and preservation of online materials for future generations must be carried out in a way that may succeed only satisfactorily. But one must never give up!*

By necessity web harvesting is also coarse-grained; it is impossible to clarify the problems arising in connection with the harvesting of every page - discrepancies are unavoidable. Online content is becoming increasingly intertwined with hardware. Content activation requires various applications, pages are created dynamically, with the result that the automated gathering of this kind of material is extremely challenging. Other harvesting methods are also being developed alongside web harvesting. One sub-area currently being studied focuses on publication archives and other regular publication channels; here it appears that the automatic gathering of existing documents and their metadata is being implemented.

In May, the National Library of Finland and the National Audiovisual Archive organized a seminar, its theme the preservation of the digital cultural tradition, for researchers in different disciplines. With respect to online materials, the researchers specifically emphasized the significance of dynamic, interactive, social and game-related materials. On the other hand, these are just the materials whose sensible preservation is the most difficult. For them it will be necessary to develop new kinds of harvesting principles that will undoubtedly emphasize sampling techniques.



*Digitizing of recordings. The technology enables listeners and music researchers to access and make use of old recordings, also those in poor condition.*

From the research standpoint, as well as the position of the National Library of Finland, it would appear beneficial to link the recording of cultural materials and the research exploiting it to each other. The National Library of Finland can assist in the gathering of research materials by verifying their authenticity and long-term preservation. Research for its part enriches the harvested materials and facilitates its interpretation and comprehensibility for future generations

### What is the truth?

Online publications are naturally materials subject to copyright law, and they may carry substantial financial value. For this reason the use of materials preserved in compliance with the Cultural Materials Act is for the most part strictly limited. Besides the National Library of Finland, the materials can also be perused at a few other libraries' facilities. Special workstations configured to prevent digital copying are required when studying protected materials. Materials in radio and TV archives can also be accessed from these workstations. The operational environment will be ready in early 2009.

This kind of strictness naturally hinders the researchers' work, but it is difficult to imagine how the utilization could be made easier. Even this kind of online archive may find itself subject to various pressures; perhaps someone wishes to retract what he or she has written; someone has mistakenly published confidential information; an article has led to the filing of a lawsuit for defamation of character. When should the use of the gathered materials be restricted? When should it be destroyed entirely? And when is it defensible as evidence of the objective truth? "Who controls the past... controls the future: who controls the present controls the past."

*Esa-Pekka Keskitalo, Senior Planning Officer, National Library Network Services*



**Links:**

National Audiovisual Archive (<http://www.kava.fi/english/>)

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The National Library of Finland

NettiAsema4

Tiina Ison

## National Library of Finland in Mass Digitisation Mode Ready or Not: Automatic Book Scanner Flying in through the Window

*"Time and space are modes by which we think and not conditions in which we live."*

Albert Einstein

The Digitisation Centre at Mikkeli, National Library of Finland has acquired a new robotic scanner for mass digitisation of text based, bound material such as books, journals and newspapers. Whilst the scanner is impressive in its dimension, robotics and automatic functions, it is ultimately a piece of equipment to be integrated into library wide digitisation infrastructure and processes currently established for wider scale digitisation. Ready or not, the scanner has flown in through the window - along with mass digitisation.

### Focus on Mass Digitisation of Scientific Knowledge and Cultural Heritage



DL Automatic Book Scanner Flying through the window with some assistance from hired guns - Mikkelin Nostajat - Mikkeli crane drivers. Scanner arrived at the Conservation, Microfilming and Digitisation Centre, Mikkeli on the 28th of May, 2008. Mr. Ivo Yossiger and Mr. Fyr Barkhuus from ASSY, Switzerland receiving the scanner followed by a hectic week of installation and user training.

Photo: by Tomi Vartiainen

An integral part of the National Library strategies is establishing mass digitisation infrastructure and processes for enabling access to scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. During the current strategic period, the focus of the library is on creating a critical mass and representation of cultural heritage and strengthening the position of the National Digitisation Centre at Mikkeli." (National Library Strategy 2006-2015) Simultaneously, the library is faced with ongoing pressures for maximising efficiency of operations while minimizing staff costs.

According to Minerva guidelines (Minerva Project funded by EU, 2002-2006), the best guiding principles for reducing costs in digitisation are:

- Reducing cost of labour
- Automate to reduce levels of human intervention in digital conversion and metadata creation;
- Select and prepare originals to enable higher volumes and reduce variation in the workflow;
- Increase overall performance and throughput to make the most efficient use of capital expenditure
- Continuous improvement and optimisation through rigorous quality assurance

The strategic objective of mass digitisation combined with pressures for controlling digitisation production costs, set the assessment criteria for equipment purchases and software solutions as:

- enable mass production of scientific knowledge and cultural heritage
- maximise automation of processes
- significantly reduce staff handling time during scanning
- maximise scanning quality at point of image capture
- ensure image storage complies with format requirements set by digitisation standards
- minimise handling time and operational requirements from staff
- improve current workflow and digitisation infrastructure
- ensure preservation of heritage books by minimising damage Shingle by Shingle, Brick by Brick
- digitisation through project based funding

At the National Library, investment in digitisation equipment and development has been sourced from project based funding. Shingle by shingle, brick by brick, the arm of the National Library

responsible for digitisation, the National Digitisation Centre at Mikkeli has strategically focused on setting up digitisation infrastructure and workflow processes scalable towards mass digitisation. To illustrate the point, the National Library of Finland received grant funding for the purchase of an automatic scanner from the University of Helsinki in 2006. Product assessment of the scanner commenced in December 2006 and continued over Spring, 2007. Meanwhile the Centre sought and secured funding for mass digitisation in 2007. The Ministry of Education granted 1,85 M euros for the National Digitisation Centre in 2007 - 2009. The funding will be used for developing library wide digitisation processes, especially for books. The automatic scanner will play an important part in this development. Calls have been made by prominent Finnish memory organisations for ongoing funding for digitisation of cultural heritage and for the digitisation activities to be centralised at the National Digitisation Centre.

### **Automatic Scanner Functionality and Production Rates - the nuts and bolts of the scanner**

The Digitizing Line is a unique automated solution for fast turning pages and digitizing of books, magazines and newspapers, featuring unattended operation. The DL3000 Scanner is equipped with one page turner for page sizes up to A2, two RGB cameras with optical resolutions from 200 to 400 dpi for formats from A5 to A2, a book cradle for balancing the position of books vertically and horizontally, a set of two vacuum plates of an A2 format, page separation cylinder aspirating and lifting the pages to be turned and laser measuring automatically page width.



*A scanner equipped with a book lift at the National Digitising Centre.  
Photo: Kenny Leong*

Benefits of the DL 3000 Scanner:

- automatic detection and adapting to parameters of the book
- flexible algorithm finds the best way to separate pages
- minimum human error or fluctuations in productivity
- handles softly the pages and the binding
- one operator may drive 4 units at the same time
- ensured one page turn at a time, no missing of pages
- storage of book parameters as presets for faster operation
- suitable for 24 hours - 7 days operation
- accepts books with mixed paper thickness, texture and porosity

ASSY measures production rates of DL3000 using what Mr.Ivo Yossiger light heartedly calls the "Google speed". Once fired up, with cameras set at 400 dpi, gray scale mode with A4 page size material, the robotics of the scanner can be set to reach peak productivity of 1400 pages per hour measured as a unit of two pages turned while requiring minimum human intervention and no physical page turning with the assumption that the book, is indeed 1400 pages thick, otherwise deduct 30% from productivity ratio due to handling time required for changing the book over per hour. Repeat same measurement principle of productivity for different page sizes, different dpi's, gray scale and colour to calculate maximum production rates. Alternatively, consider rolling over the variables bundle of measurements to NUMERIC for food for thought. Numeric is an EU funded organisation focused on providing uniform statistical measure for digitisation of cultural heritage (<http://www.numeric.ws>).

While production rates of the automatic scanner hold true at high speeds cited, cultural organisations tend to shy away from running the machinery at full production mode due to preservation and care handling requirements of old paper. For turning pages automatically, the scanner uses vacuum suction for lifting a page and air pressure for pushing a page forward. While the parameters of these functions can be set to very gentle modes according to page quality, the technology solution used does produce a sound of air gushing or whistling through akin to a French guillotine set out on shredder mode. This can leave Conservators and Special Collections Librarians, unfamiliar with the complexity of the robotics, staggering out of the room pale, brushing against corridor walls while hastily exiting the premises. The crucial point of the scanner is understanding its technology, training staff in its use, testing its functionality against various library source material and determining selection processes as well as a comfort and risk tolerance levels acceptable from a care and handling perspective.

In reality, true production rates of any automatic or semi-automatic scanner can only be determined after a rigorous, practical testing period on actual source material. Stanford University uses the an older model DL line scanner and after conducting adequate evaluation cited a production rate of 500 pages per hour at 400 dpi, gray scale as a good measure for material types printed in the 1800's. The National Library will take a similar conservative approach based on practical experiences of other universities and determine production rates by end of 2008 All that said, a real benefit for a Nordic National Library aiming towards mass digitisation, with limited human resources, is the priority of reducing labour costs and staff handling time operating scanner equipment while maximising production of scanned documents.

### **Robotic Scanner 4DigitalBooks DL 3000 - testing, testing and more testing...**

National Library staff Ms. Heidi Törrönen, Conservator and Mr. Jukka Kervinen, IT Analyst visited i2S's partner ASSY, in Switzerland in mid February, 2007. The aim of the on-site visit was to test the functionality of 4DigitalBooks DL 3000 Line scanner using National Library source material. Involvement of the Conservator at initial step of evaluation was essential to provide a preservation perspective. The assessment considered the condition of books, their suitability and potential damage from automatic scanner handling processes. The Conservator, Ms. Heidi Törrönen found the scanner, and in particular the vacuum technology, acceptable for cultural heritage material given that an adequate testing period was assigned for selecting, piloting and testing. The National Library has set a pilot period till the end of 2008 to test suitability of material for selection for the automatic scanner.



*4DigitalBooks scanner fully installed and operational. From right to left. Mr. Ivo Yossiger, Mr. Fyr Barkhuus from ASSY Switzerland and Ms. Tiina Ison and Mr. Tomi Vartiainen from National Library of Finland satisfied with ICC profiling.*

*Photo: by Jukka Kervinen.*

Image quality was tested remotely from Mikkeli by Mr. Tomi Vartiainen technical expertise in digitisation. Liaising closely with i2S, suppliers of the two RGB cameras used in the DL Line, the National Library tested and retested image quality due to initial detection of colour transfers. Prior to shipment, Preliminary Acceptance Testing was conducted at ASSY factory, Switzerland on the 21.-24th of April and the 14th of May. During rigorous further testing, improvements were made and negotiated to camera adjustments procedures from low to high position, ICC profiling, technical metadata capture, GUI design and user documentation. The scanner was finally delivered to Mikkeli, Finland on the 26th of May, 2008. Overall, the interaction, responsiveness and co-operation with i2S and ASSY has been impeccable.

*Ms. Tiina Ison, Senior Analyst*

*The National Digitization Centre, The Centre for Microfilming and Conservation in Mikkeli*

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Handbook on Cost Reduction in Digitisation (September 2006)

<http://www.i2s-bookscanner.com/>

[http://www.minervaeurope.org/publications/CostReductioninDigitisation\\_v1\\_0610.pdf](http://www.minervaeurope.org/publications/CostReductioninDigitisation_v1_0610.pdf)

<http://www.numeric.ws>

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Panu Rajala

## The flag, goblet and the cruel gun How Waltari gathered the materials for his eastern novels

Of Finland's novelists, the most widely known and translated internationally is Mika Waltari; 2008 marks the 100th Anniversary of his birth. Waltari's most successful work *Sinuhe egyptiläinen* (*The Egyptian*) was also seen as a Hollywood movie in 1954. Ph.D. Panu Rajala, currently preparing Mika Waltari's biography, was asked by the editors to write an article for our magazine describing some of the ways Waltari obtained the materials for his books.

From where did Mika Waltari obtain his exhaustive factual knowledge for his historical novels? It is well known that he read voraciously and "burrowed", as he himself put it, as calmly as a mole during a period preceding his writing of a novel. Besides reading, this "burrowing" required travel, visits to museums, as well as the perusal of collections, visual stimuli, sculptures and paintings, old currencies and often seemingly random objects.

The best introduction to Waltari's working methods is his travel diary *Lähdin Istanbuliin*, published in 1948. At that time he gathered materials for what would eventually become a 5-year working period that produced four novels. Of these *Mikael Karvajalka* (*The Adventurer*) (1948) and *Mikael Hakim* (*The Wanderer*) (1949) form one entity, the other consisting of *Johannes Angelos* (*The Dark Angel*) (1952) and the prequel *Nuori Johannes*, posthumously published in 1981.

Waltari traveled to Istanbul through Paris, Rome and Venice. He operated on three temporal planes: the recollections of his youth, the present, but more deeply in his thoughts, the 1500s. For his source materials he required rarities that could not be found in any of Helsinki's academic libraries. Writing to his friend Jalo Sihtola, he also dared to complain about the Helsinki University Library. Important sources were not even found from Parisian antiquarian bookshops lining the Rue Bonaparte or St. André des Arts. It was only in Geneva, thanks to the publisher Jeheber's permission to use his bookstore's own channels for inquiries, that Waltari found the works he required. What they were precisely remained unexplained in his travel account.

### A publisher's guest of honor

The first time, Waltari traveled with his wife Marjatta to Paris, from where he continued to Istanbul on his own. On the way he passed through Switzerland, where Waltari's main purpose, besides searching for books and visiting museums, was to meet the local publisher of *Sinuhe*. The University of Helsinki's long-time French-language lecturer Jean-Louis Perret has translated the novel into French at his own risk, and had finally found, thanks to the elderly and respected Jeheber, a publisher in Geneva.

The publisher's hospitality raises the trip to a new level, and the narrator does not neglect to praise the meals enjoyed at Swiss restaurants. The best is served at an old mill, Aux vieux Moulin, amidst yellowish green vineyards. It seems as if there had never been a war. Only the determined publisher Hans Jeheber's upset stomach dampens the mood, but even for that situation, the narrator invents a simple solution along the way. He confirms that Jeheber's Finnish wife Marghareta, an old friend of Marjatta now in the advanced stages of pregnancy, can drive a car if necessary: "Wine always has an emboldening effect, and in my mind I imagined that in the worst case we could bury Hans somewhere by the side of the road, where otherwise crosses can be seen here and there, and continue to Bern as a trio."



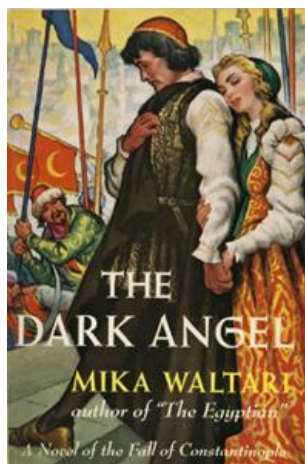
The landscape of Waltari's best-known novel *Sinuhe* (*The Egyptian*); a sand-covered Sphinx in C. Panoucoucke's work *Description de L'Egypte*. Paris 1823.



Relief: Walter Runeberg

"The months and years roll by and fall to oblivion, but the memory of only one beautiful moment illuminates one's whole life."

Franz Grillparzer



Putnam & Co published Naomi Walford's translation of the novel *Johannes Angelos* in London in 1953. Jules Gottlieb illustrated the cover.



Counselor Jaakko Leppo, well known for his work as a propagandist during the war years, takes the Waltaris under his wing in Bern, and the hospitality only improves. An Italian marquis is arranged as a morning host, at the lunch served at the stone tower of the restaurant built at Käfigturm, Leppo serves them like a prince "and above us fell part of his halo". Luxurious hotel rooms and chauffeured car trips compensate multifold for the ordeals endured in strike-torn Paris. There is also a climb up the foggy Jungfrauoch, where Waltari catches cold, much as he did in his youth on his train trip through the Vienna Alps. He is able to describe his random travel phases with the same mild self-irony as the unsuccessful mishaps, of which there are an ample number. Among Finnish writers, there were no others at that time - except perhaps for Göran Schildt recounting his sailing adventures - with anything equivalent to say. This is however only the external shell; only after seeing his wife off at the Zurich Airport for her trip back to Finland via Sweden is Waltari free to continue with his journey's actual purpose.

### Studying the artillery



*Waltari was particularly interested in the workings and history of missile launching devices and artillery pieces. Photo of Kalervo Huuri's doctoral dissertation Zur Geschichte des Mittelalterlichen Geschützwesens aus orientalischen Quellen (1941). Huuri was the cousin of Waltari's wife.*

As he visits the museums and bookstores of Bern, Waltari more closely reveals his working method to his readers. Isolated objects - an old flag, decorated silver goblet, or cruel gun - could awaken "a profuse flow of ideas" that bring an entire epoch to life. In the Gutenberg Museum he is enchanted by the art of printing's early achievements, when wooden typefaces were used to print anything as beautiful as what was subsequently created in the field. The researcher's reflections approach the journey's focal point, the confluence of the arts of ordinance and book printing. At the same time that communications became possible for increasingly broader segments of society, the carrying power and potency of weapons of mass destruction also grew in the same proportion. In Waltari's mind this could not have been a coincidence.

The inference was intuitive, not based on scientific observation. Waltari had his own theory about how momentously the development of catapults into firearms and movable artillery had influenced the course of world history. At times his enthusiasm for guns and their casting borders on the monomaniacal. He whipped through museums, first studying the guns' operating principles and even planning his itinerary to ensure that he would be able to visit Europe's best collections of firearms and artillery pieces.

One of his points of departure was "Zur Geschichte des Mittelalterlichen Geschützwesens aus orientalischen Quellen", a doctoral dissertation published in 1941 by his wife Marjatta's cousin Kalervo Huuri, in which the development of medieval firearms was studied with a particular reliance on eastern sources. Waltari had discussed the subject with Huuri in Helsinki and Hartola, becoming aware of certain details that captivated his imagination. As if by fate Kalervo Huuri's promising scientific career was cut short his own research area. Shortly after the completion of his thesis, the Russians' modern "missiles" killed the lieutenant during the Battle of Salla in November 1941.

Waltari had another specialist as a source, E. A. Gessler, the Director of Zurich's Historical Museum, whose research focused on the leather guns - subsequently proven useless - invented during the 1600s. Waltari had expected a productive meeting, but heard to his dismay that Gessler had died the previous spring. Now he had to continue his research on his own. His exhaustive immersion in the workings of artillery attracted so much attention in the museum that a technical expert, the conservator of guns, was appointed to assist him. Gradually Waltari developed into perhaps one of the most profound experts on this aspect of arms technology on the continent. He however points out the differences between scientific inquiry and his own methods:

"An author searches for material differently than a scientist. He searches for the underlying motives behind people's actions, the exceptions, the quirks, while on the other hand the scientist's aim is universality, principle, the leading thought. But historical research is a bottomless sea; every answered question opens any number of new questions, and intentionally or unintentionally, the author is forced to sift through a great deal of material that will never have to be used subsequently. In a certain sense, historical research on the basis of preserved formal evidence is the most exciting type of detective work that gives flight to the imagination and a kind of hot-headed intensity when one really becomes enthusiastic about it. I tried to keep a cool head, attempting the entire time to think about the people concealed behind every one of the museums' rusted and antiquated murder weapons. Perhaps the significance of the insight does not at all depend on what or how much is seen, but above all on the degree of one's receptivity and creativity. The same intoxicating adventure can be experienced by walking the streets of a strange city, an old tower, worn crest, or light green water flowing under a bridge possibly awakening a distant memory, activating the imagination, immediately clarifying your view of a great deal of what was considered trivial, or what has remained as intellectual ballast at the bottom of the soul. The same creative adventure can also be experienced by absent-mindedly glancing through an old book and finding the eye drawn to a stain or scribbled annotation that some unknown reader has left on the yellowed paper one hundred or two hundred years ago."

From Zurich Waltari traveled to Milan, his purpose to examine Venice more closely before continuing to his destination Istanbul. He had visited the country in his younger days in 1931, but only now Italy "hit like an overpowering intoxicant".



*Mika Waltari's literary output has been presented in several exhibitions. Photo from the Finnish Jerusalem Institute's exhibition mounted in 1995. Photo: Raija Majamaa*

Waltari's diary of his train trip to Venice was written like a novel in which the Italian mentality and pervasive corruptibility, a dining car conversation with a Balkan diplomat, an explanation of Finland's political position after the wars, as well as warnings of the debilitating effects of grappa and women are blended into an enjoyable whole. One of the Finnish author's missions was to convince disbelieving questioners how well Finland - never occupied - had survived the Second World War despite the fact that it had been the only country in Europe that had fought against the Soviet Union and Germany. The faithful propagandist continued to disseminate factual information concerning his native country.

### The Count's memoirs and Barbaro's diary

Waltari graphically describes his arrival in Venice, where he does not appear to have a clear research program. A minor mishap, the forgetting of a book in a railway carriage, reveals the kind of reading for which Waltari had scoured the antiquarian bookshops of Paris: Count de Bonville's small book of memoirs, in which a disgraced war chief turned renegade recounts anecdotes of Venice and Turkey, is a direct precursor of Mikael Hakim's future experiences. As if by a miracle, the book is recovered at the Venice Train Station; sometimes the reader wonders how much Waltari has fabricated and how many tales worth telling he encountered on his journeys. It should be kept in mind that his travel account is subtitled "Truth and Fiction in Europe 1947".

In the world of his future novels, Waltari stops to dwell in the Piazza San Marco, gazing upon the resplendent spoils of war from the time of the Crusades, but at the same time pointing out that in the end Venice was the only western state that sent aid to Byzantium in its battle against an overwhelming siege by the Turks. The fall of Byzantium also meant the collapse of Venetian power.

On this trip to Venice or the next, Waltari ascends the steps to the National Library of St. Mark along the Piazzetta opposite the old Doge's Palace. He has read a printed version of the diary written by Niccolo Barbaro, a participant in the battle, describing the Siege of Constantinople, but now he wants to see the original manuscript in its original decorative leather binding. He reads the 67-page diary, hand-written in the calligraphic script of its time, in which a young Venetian patriot describes the tragic phases of the siege. An unknown commentator's marginal annotations in red ink provide Waltari with his most cogent insights. This is just what Waltari has maintained - of greater importance to the author are often the footnotes and minor details, not always the broad strokes. When Niccolo Barbaro accuses the Genovians of embezzlement, written on the page is "Angelo Zacaria, Greek embezzler for the Turks."

Johannes Angelos is born and begins to grow as the novel's main character. Simultaneously the form of the future novel - a dairy - is found. Waltari is already in a rush to his destination, Istanbul.

*Ph.D. Panu Rajala is an author, literary researcher and the Deputy Chairman of the Mika Waltari Society.*

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## The dark Middle Ages is ending

*The preservation of electronic materials is becoming a daily routine. Libraries, archives and museums are also working to conserve the electronic national cultural tradition.*

In his ominously titled article *A Digital Dark Ages? Challenges in the Preservation of Electronic Information* written in 1997, Terry Kuny painted a bleak picture of a situation in which the obsolescence and deterioration of devices and memory equipment threatened the preservation of digital information. The unchecked proliferation of various types of file formats and their sensitive dependency on certain software and program versions was becoming unmanageable. On the whole there seemed to be a prevailing short-sighted indifference regarding the permanent value - culturally as well as economically - of digital materials. In 1997 Kuny was forced to admit that the prerequisites for the long-term preservation of digital materials did not yet exist.

What is the situation 10 years later? In his article, Kuny touched upon the ways in which the inevitable loss of digitized materials could be avoided: expanded R&D in the sector, clarifications of the preserved materials' selection criteria and an increased respect for copyright processes. Approval for long-term preservation would also be sought as a part of public memory organizations' fields of responsibility and related resources.

Fortunately it can be said that nowadays the importance of long-term preservability has been recognized, and that there is now a greater awareness of its related problems. In her article *Ten Years Later*, Priscilla Caplan states that "digital preservation is no longer an esoteric concept but a problem to be solved". A great deal of solid research and development work has taken place in the field. Caplan ventures to predict that "contrary to what many people think, we do know enough right now to effectively preserve for the long term a whole lot of text, image, audio and video, if we only implemented that knowledge in operational preservation repository systems."

It would appear that the tools for long-term preservation exist. The challenge lies in the complexity of the task field, the sheer quantity of materials and whether there will be enough commitment and attention paid to preservation in time.

## New kinds of problems

Electronic materials have existed for decades, but the concept of preserving large quantities of information in electronic formats could not be implemented initially; for many years the hardware was too expensive and unreliable. The concept of electronic long-term preservation as an alternative worthy of serious consideration has however gradually emerged.

Compared to printed materials, electronic materials create an entirely new set of problems; they are more easily damaged. When relatively new materials have been used in memory devices, their inadequate longevity has occasionally caused unpleasant surprises. For example a CD-ROM disk cannot under any circumstances be considered a reliable preservation medium, as was initially thought. Adding to the complexity of the problem is that the materials' damages are not always visually detectable, nor can they be completely avoided even when the materials are carefully stored; the proper monitoring of active materials, as well as measures ensuring usability, are required.



Photo: Jussi Tiainen  
Photo manipulation: Pentti Järvinen

*"As an essential nerve cell of the Information Society, libraries are an intrinsic part of our society's innovation system."*

Tarja Cronberg  
Minister of the government

*"Libraries must become involved in online interactive services; if they don't, they run the risk of becoming literary museums, the repositories of aging media."*

Jyrki Kasvi  
Member of parliament

Electronic materials are dependent on the right reproduction equipment. A well preserved and useable disk or file will be of no help if the program using it is unavailable. For its part a preserved software program will be useless without the requisite operational hardware. Even when any of these problems are solved, it remains a daunting task in which just about anything can go wrong.

The secret to long-term preservation is that there is no secret. The assurance of preservation is not associated with any particular technology. Quite the opposite, it is assured by fairly mundane virtues: carefulness, methodicalness and sufficient investments. Measures that are in themselves fairly straightforward must be assembled into a process and system capable of handling large quantities of information dependably and economically. For that reason it is also essential that processes and structures have been the object of research and standardization. One of the most important guidelines is the OAIS standard (*ISO 14721:2003 Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System*) that creates a theoretical model for a preservation system. The standard's conceptual definitions are extremely helpful, particularly when experts in different fields discuss the materials' processing. The standard is currently being translated into Finnish. Another work worth mentioning is *Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification: Criteria and Checklist* (2007); this defines the criteria that must be satisfied by the materials' preservers' organization, processes and equipment to safeguard preservation in the light of today's knowledge.

### **The National Library of Finland's responsibility for electronic publications**

In the National Library of Finland's operations, legal deposit copies form the nucleus of the long-term preservation of electronic materials.

In 2006, renewed copyright legislation enabled the National Library of Finland to gather Finnish online publications, and the new law governing the deposit and preservation of cultural materials that went into effect in early 2008 made it the Library's legal obligation. Collecting everything is naturally impossible; by law the purpose of the gathering is to record a comprehensive and varied sample. The current collection rate is approximately 50 million files annually.

The 10-year period preceding 2006, the first years of the WWW's existence, is thus passing into history as a fairly dark medieval epoch. On the bright side, the Internet Archive (<http://www.archive.org/>) has also preserved Finnish materials to a certain degree, and perhaps far-sighted system administrators have here and there have archived vintage websites.

From the standpoint of long-term preservation, online materials are particularly challenging. We cannot know in advance what file formats the materials contain, or what auxiliary software the pages' viewing requires. Because the gathering of large quantities of materials cannot be controlled in detail, we cannot know for sure if an individual page has been archived successfully. Links and their functionality are a prerequisite for workability; their upkeep - also over the long term - is essential.

A more traditional obligation is the National Library of Finland's responsibility for digital recordings, typically CD-ROM and DVD disks, received by the Library as legal deposit copies or donations.

Besides legal deposit copies, the National Library of Finland also preserves the materials created in connection with the digitization of its own collections. Even if, in principle, a physical original exists, digital copies must also be well maintained; the need for redigitization must not arise.

### **Towards cooperation among memory organizations**



In February of 2007, the Ministry of Education established a working group whose task was to clarify the measures necessary for the preservation and availability of electronic materials.

The working group was charged with the task of drawing up the national principles for the long-term preservation and utilization of electronic materials, formulating a plan for the requisite organizational responsibilities, and clarifying the opportunities that would facilitate the construction of a common infrastructure. The working group concentrated for

the most part on legal preservation within the Ministry of Education's jurisdiction, but also touched upon, for example, open publication archives and research materials.

Besides the National Archives of Finland, the National Library of Finland, the National Board of Antiquities, National Audiovisual Archive, Finnish Social Science Data Archive and the Finnish Jazz & Pop Archive, the memory organizations represented in the working group included the scientific IT service provider CSC, Finland's Open Access working group (FinnOA) as well as municipal (*kunta-IT*) and governmental (*valt-IT*) divisions participating in data administration cooperation. Archive Councillor Markku Nenonen was the Chairman of the working group.

The working group first examined long-term preservation as a segment of the electronic material's entire life span. In many ways it became apparent that unsuccessful solutions in the creation and shaping of electronic materials may severely hinder the preserved materials' serviceability. In this area, the memory organizations will naturally have to examine and develop their own operations, but the widespread dissemination of knowledge concerning long-term preservation is also important. One initiative worth mentioning is the wiki long-term preservation project, established by the Finnish Jazz & Pop Archive, that is gathering the necessary know-how required for the preservation of images and sound (<http://www.jazzpoparkisto.net/digiwiki/>).



On the other hand the group's deliberations emphasized that the purpose of preservation is the use of the material; preservation must therefore support the materials' findability and usability, which in turn requires the taking into account of factors such as the administration of user rights. For this reason the working group linked preservation to a broader vision of memory organizations' system architecture.

### **The objective: a common platform**

The working group's most important accomplishment is its proposal for a common infrastructure for long-term preservation. The operational model would also be unique internationally, but the working group concluded that, with respect to preservation tasks, the various memory organizations have more similarities than differences, and that quality and efficiency can be achieved through cooperation. In the end, the bits and bytes requiring preservation are identical everywhere. A useable preservation system must in any case be able to provide the possibilities for the flexible and multifaceted management of various processes; the entry of several organizations must not unreasonably complexify the requirements set for the system.

The design and implementation of an infrastructure is in any case an extremely wide-ranging project whose financing and operational models still require considerable clarification.

### **The long tail is everybody's business**

In his work *The Long Tail: Why the Future of Business is Selling Less of More* (2006), Chris Anderson enhanced our general awareness of the changes resulting from the possibilities offered by data communications networks. For example, it is now easier for a bookstore with online capabilities to sell low-demand materials, or books that were previously difficult to obtain. The demand is relatively low, but prices can be correspondingly reduced. In a physical bookstore, it would be difficult to make this kind of operation profitable. Whether the matter is viewed as a commercial operation or public service, publicizing the related possibilities will be beneficial. Their implementation will however require the usable preservation of materials. The earlier the preparations begin, the greater the chances of success.

*Esa-Pekka Keskitalo, Senior Planning Officer  
National Library Network Services  
National Library of Finland*

#### **Links:**

Internet Archive (<http://www.archive.org/>)  
National Archives of Finland (<http://www.narc.fi/Arkistolaitos/eng/>)  
National Library of Finland (<http://www.nationallibrary.fi/index.html>)  
National Board of Antiquities (<http://www.nba.fi/en/>)  
National Audiovisual Archive (<http://www.kava.fi/english/>)  
Finnish Social Science Data Archive (<http://www.fsd.uta.fi/english/>)  
Finnish Jazz & Pop Archive (<http://www.jazzpoparkisto.net/english.html>)  
Finnish Jazz & Pop Archive, wiki (<http://www.jazzpoparkisto.net/digiwiki/index.php/Etusivu>)  
CSC (<http://www.csc.fi/english>)  
Finnish Open Access Working Group (FinnOA) (<http://www.openaccess.fi/info/english.html>)

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### Finland's cultural portal opens its doors

The MICHAEL cultural portal combines the digital materials of Finland's museums, libraries and archives. Previously, Finland's memory organizations were not linked by a national online service. The cultural portal is one of 19 MICHAEL portals opened in Europe that will provide information for the MICHAEL (Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe) portal.



Thanks to increased digitization, all citizens can access Finland's cultural tradition over the Internet. Finland's memory organizations have comprehensively digitized our country's historical source materials: parish records, census lists, maps, compilations, newspapers, photographs, object collections and works of art. The browsing and use of the digitized materials is for the most part free of charge for all users. The MICHAEL cultural portal assembles these collections under the same service and facilitates users' access to Finland's most significant materials.

Finland's MICHAEL cultural portal is being implemented cooperatively by the country's eKAM memory organizations (electronic libraries, archives and museums), and it is part of the MichaelPlus project funded by the European Commission's eTEN program. In Finland, the project's official partners are the National Board of Antiquities, the National Archives of Finland and the National Library of Finland, whose National Digitization Centre is coordinating the project.

Finland's MICHAEL cultural portal opens its doors at the address:

» <http://www.michael-culture.fi>

The pan-European portal can be found at the address:

» <http://www.michael-culture.org/en/home>

### IN BRIEF



*For an increasing number of users, digitizing opens the gate to a garden of spiritual culture in which old prayer books and record catalogues blossom.*

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### Reenpää collection and room

In late 2004, Professor Heikki A. Reenpää, the long-time Managing Director of the Otava Publishing Company, donated his valuable private collection to the Helsinki University Library, nowadays the National Library of Finland. The donated collection, over 20,000 volumes, is one of the most valuable donations ever received by the Library during its entire history. A very attractive collection room with beech display cases was opened at the National Library in January of 2008.

The Reenpää collection that evolved from the Renqvist-Reenpää family's home library contains many bibliophilically valuable books, including examples, published in the 1640s during the early period of Swedish Rule, from Peder Wald's printing press. Also found in the collection is the song book and hymnal Piaa cantiones - editions published in Rostock (1582) and Visingö (1679) - as well as an extensive series of Finnish-language New Testament Bibles ranging from Agricola's first Finnish-language version translated in 1548 to the Bibles closer to our own time.



*The Reenpää room's bookcases and atmosphere.*

The Royal Academy in Turku's doctoral dissertations are a valuable source of scholarly and scientific literature. The donated collection contains over 3,000 doctoral dissertations of the total of 4,450 that were published in Turku during the years 1642-1827.

The collection's more recent part places particular emphasis on works of fiction. Included, for example, are the first editions of 220 Finnish authors. The collection contains complete series of the works of such authors as Aleksis Kivi, Juhani Aho, Eino Leino, F. E. Sillanpää - the winner of a Nobel Prize in 1940 - and Mika Waltari, Finland's most well-known writers internationally. The year 2008 marks the 100th Anniversary of Waltari's birth. His novel *Sinuhe* has been translated into 40 languages and the Hollywood movie *The Egyptian* was released in 1954 by 20th Century Fox.

### Early phases of book illustrationz



*Heikki A. Reenpää*

The Reenpää library also presents early examples of Finnish book illustrating. The first woodcut known to have been printed in Finland was published by the Turku-domiciled Peder Wald's printing press in 1650 - eight years after its founding - and it depicted runic stones in Professor Michael Wexionius's book *Epitome descriptionis Sueciae*. The work of Jonas Grimsteen, the printing press's first full-time woodcut engraver, also appears in the donated collection's copy of Bishop Johannes Gezelius the Elder's compilation *Encyclopedia synoptica* dating from the year 1672. The Reenpää Collection also has several extremely rare Vyborg printings that were published before the destruction of Vyborg and its only printing press in 1710. Professor Heikki A. Reenpää, the Otava Book Foundation and the National Library of Finland implemented the collection room jointly.

The Reenpää collection room can also be examined virtually at the address:  
[www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/extra/reenpaa/index.html](http://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/extra/reenpaa/index.html)

Details of Reenpää collection:  
[www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/extra/reenpaa/esitys/index.html](http://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/extra/reenpaa/esitys/index.html)

### Further information:

Library Secretary Pasi Koste, Tel. 09 191 23195, [pasi.koste\(at\)helsinki.fi](mailto:pasi.koste(at)helsinki.fi)

### IN BRIEF

*"You cannot find two people in the world who would have read the same book."*

*Esko Rahikainen*

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## Archiving of cultural material expanding

According to a law that went into effect 1 January 2008, the archiving of cultural materials in Finland will expand to include online materials as well as radio and television programs. The National Library of Finland will be responsible for conserving online materials.

In the future, the tasks of the National Audiovisual Archive, formerly the Finnish Film Archive, will also include the archiving of radio and television programs. The new law governing the recording and conserving of cultural materials supersedes the current Legal Deposit Act and the Act on the Archiving of Films

## HIGHLIGHTS



*YLE MONDO - Your foreign language radio in Finland*

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## Digitization's quiet revolution

One can speak of a quiet revolution currently in progress as Europe's museums, libraries and archives digitize their collections and develop their services. In 2006, Finnish universities spent more euros on e-materials than on printed materials; the *Historical Newspaper Library* alone registered over 3.3 million search queries during the year.

In the European Union there is no doubt about the cultural tradition's digitalization needs; the Union's i2010 Initiative, the European Digital Library has three theses that also form the core precepts of the Ministry of Education's National Digital Library project in Finland: the promotion of the use of the materials (taking copyright into account), the effective digitization of large quantities of materials, as well as the development of solutions related to long-term preservation.

## HIGHLIGHTS



Sawo. Tietojen Pohjois-Savosta nr.2  
1882

"Over 40% of the users of digitized old newspapers in California are genealogists."

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## The Literature Bank

Following international precedents, is a Finnish Literature Bank - a digital library containing copyright-free Finnish- and Swedish-language fiction - needed for Finland? What are the quality criteria and operational prerequisites that would enable such a system to serve literary and linguistic research, university and school education, as well as the general public as efficiently as possible? How can a workable infrastructure be created for the study of the digitized cultural tradition?

To clarify these and other questions, the National Library of Finland received funding from the Ministry of Education and the Rector of the University of Helsinki. Professor Jyrki Nummi from the University of Helsinki's Department of Finnish Language and Literature agreed to undertake the task and completed his work in late April. Based on the proposal, a Literature Bank pilot project will be planned at the National Library of Finland and funding will be sought.

## HIGHLIGHTS



*A great plan for which success is hoped. Director Kai Ekholm and Professor Jyrki Nummi at the presentation of the Literature Bank report.*

*Photo: Kari Timonen*

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## MEMORNET network

In November of 2007 a cooperative agreement signed at the University of Tampere established a researcher education network for society's memory functions. The goal of the MEMORNET network is to strengthen researcher education and basic research in the archive, library and museum sectors.

Initially, subject areas and faculties from seven universities as well as the Finnish memory organizations the National Archives Service, the National Library of Finland and the National Board of Antiquities were linked to the MEMORNET network whose functioning is being coordinated by the University of Tampere's Department of Information Studies.

Speaking at MEMORNET's opening seminar, Professor Anne Gilliland from the University of California stated that the digitization and networking of the Information Society's documentary materials are radically transforming the memory organizations' operational environments. Facing the new challenges requires the strengthening of researcher education, basic research, and practical connections. The challenges and problems are fairly similar in different countries, as are the limited resources for research and the disparities among the various scientific disciplines. Similarly, researcher education is also becoming increasingly networked in the USA.

Further information:

Docent Ilkka Mäkinen, ilkka.makinen(at)uta.fi

Professor Eero Somunen, eero.somunen(at)uta.fi

## HIGHLIGHTS



*The Corinthian columns in the University of Helsinki's auditorium symbolize academic education.*

*"If certain matters can only be managed electronically, people will find themselves in unequal positions as citizens. This is squarely at odds with democracy, Finland's most cherished value."*

Mia Hemming  
Kirjasto-lehti 2/2008

*"The age of national collections is over; the era of pan-European collections has begun."*

Kai Ekholm  
Tietoyhteys 3/2006

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## Open-access online repository

Beginning 1 January 2010, the University of Helsinki will require researchers working in the University to furnish parallel backups of their research articles published in scientific journals to an open-access online repository maintained by the University of Helsinki. The parallel backup procedure is based on the Rector's decision concerning the open access to research articles.

The University will provide researchers with the support services required for the depositing of the research articles' parallel backups. Support services for E-publishing at all campus and faculty libraries will help researchers furnish their articles' full texts to the open-access online repository and assist when necessary in the procurement of recording licenses.

## HIGHLIGHTS

**DOAJ** DIRECTORY OF  
OPEN ACCESS  
JOURNALS

*Directory of Open Access Journals consists of approximately 20 Finnish online magazines, many of which are in the English language. Also see the Scientific Journals Online website [www.tisci.fi](http://www.tisci.fi) maintained by the Federation of Finnish Learned Societies.*

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## ONIX Center



The National Library of Finland and Kirjavälitys Oy have founded the ONIX Center whose operational objective is to gather product information, expand the comprehensiveness of product information, facilitate its timely distribution, as well as support the development of the book sector's information systems and services. Training will also be arranged, and a format-compatible recording platform enabling publishers to generate high-quality product information as consistently as possible will be provided as an online service.

The ONIX Center is participating in the development of the ONIX format in the international EDItEUR group.

## HIGHLIGHTS



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## Classical philology

Professor Heikki Solin's springtime book donation of classical philology and archeology has already become a concept and part of the history of the National Library of Finland. On Midsummer Eve a group of Solin's work associates and the Library's representatives convened at the Library's premises. In his thank-you speech, Director Kai Ekholm emphasized the great significance of the donation to the Library, and everyone raised a toast honoring the donor and the University of Helsinki's well-represented scientific disciplines.

Professor Solin presented the works, many of which are Italian and German. The books' cover illustrations and titles tell of Roman villas and palaces, the after-effects of Antiquity in the Italy of the 1500s, as well as the history of Antiquity. Examples of the works are the National Archaeological Museum of Naples's catalogue *Le Collezioni del Museo Nazionale di Napoli* and the *Libro dell' antica città de Tivoli e di alcune famose ville* treating the ancient city of Tivoli. The importance of the works treating Pompeii is self-evident, a genuine treasure for antiquity researchers studying the city because they were so well preserved. The donation, approaching 200 volumes, represents solid research in the sector and a thorough presentation of its results.



*Director Kai Ekholm, Professor Heikki Solin and First Vice-Rector Hannele Niemi at the donation ceremony. In Ekholm's hand is Felice Vinci's *Omero nel Baltico*.*

*Photo: Kari Timonen*

Among the donated works, one of the curiosities worth mentioning in the Foreign Fennica category is *Omero nel Baltico. Saggio sulla geografia omerica* - the "Homer of the Baltic Sea" - written by the Italian nuclear engineer and classical Greek culture hobbyist Felice Vinci. Many consider his presented theories sheer "humbug", while other find them an interesting conversation opener when considering the issue of whether certain events in the Iliad and Odyssey took place in the Baltic Sea region.

## HIGHLIGHTS



*The Library's philology and archeology collections comprise 200 works.*

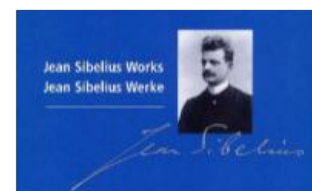


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## Sibelius manuscript to the National Library of Finland

The National Library of Finland has received the original manuscript of Jean Sibelius' piano composition Idyll Op. 24 No. 6 as a donation. According to currently available information, the Idyll was composed no later than 1898. It was first published in 1899 and a renewed version appeared five years later. The manuscript offers new insights into Idyll's birth history and helps pinpoint the time when it was composed. Because Idyll's sketches are linked to the Kuningas Kristian II theater music completed in 1898, and the plans for the 1st Symphony first performed in 1899, the Idyll manuscript donated to the National Library also sheds light on these works' evolutionary phases.

## HIGHLIGHTS

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## Badge of honor for Hannu Niemi

### HIGHLIGHTS



On 16 February 2008, Professor Hannu Niemi, Chairman of the Board of the National Library of Finland, was the recipient of the "Merit for Lithuania" order's Knight's Cross at the Presidential Palace in Lithuania on the 90th Anniversary of that country's independence. Professor Niemi is the long-term Chairman of the Donelaitis-seura - Liettuun ystävät ry association.

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### Visits

### HIGHLIGHTS



*Finland and Namibia have had cultural relations from the time of the missionaries during the 1800s. The Library also has its own Namibia Collection. The National Library of Namibia's Director Ellen Namhila was the guest of Director Kai Ekholm.*



*The directors of the Nordic countries' libraries who attended the NORON meeting in Helsinki in May agreed to pose for a group photograph on the steps of the National Library of Finland's reading room.*

*Photo: Kari Timonen*

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Inkeri Pitkäranta

### Books as a Passion; book collectors from the 1600s to the present day

**Exhibition in the National Library of Finland's Cupola Hall and Gallery 15 May - 15 November 2008. Address Unioninkatu 36. Open Mon-Fri 9-20 (June-August 9-18), Sat 9-16 (July Sat closed) Free admission.**

The National Library of Finland's extensive double exhibition Books as a Passion presents book collectors from the 1600s to the present day. Displayed in the Cupola Hall are the National Library of Finland's historical bibliophile collections; in the Gallery modern-day collectors are presented. Also in the Gallery, visitors can marvel at what bibliophiles can collect besides books: anything from candy wrappers to stickers and games.



Counsellor of State and former Speaker of Parliament Riitta Uosukainen opened the Books as a Passion exhibition that will be on view in the National Library of Finland's Cupola Hall and Gallery until 15 November 2008.

Photo: Kari Timonen

The exhibition in the Cupola Hall explains how important collectors have been to the National Library of Finland's collections before and after the Great Fire of Turku. After the fire destroyed almost all of the Academy library's collections in 1827, they were however soon replaced thanks to domestic and foreign book donations. The largest and most important donations came from Russia: scientific institutions, universities and Imperial Palaces at St. Petersburg. The Library's collections include large quantities of books from, for example, the libraries of the Polish-Lithuanian Radziwill noble family and the Dukes of Courland. Also well represented are the libraries of the Emperor Paul I, Christian Gottlieb Jöcher, V. N. Lomonosov, Jan Pieter van Suchtelen and General Jacob Bruce. A few large Finnish private libraries have been included in the general collections; a considerable number of books are adorned with the bookplates of R. H. Rehbinder and Matthias Calenius. Also frequently encountered are the Swedish Reuterholm family's books with "Bibliotheca Reuterholmiana" bookplates.

Without the great Finnish book collector Matti Pohto, the collection of Finnish literature printed during the Era of Swedish Rule would have been significantly lacking. The more important private libraries subsequently obtained, donated or purchased have been preserved separately as special collections. From the research and historical standpoints, the Library's more valuable special collections include the Monrepos, Nordenskiöld, Reenpää and Brummeriana collections. Also in the exhibition are selections from the private libraries of the major Finnish collectors Library Counsellor E. J. Ellilä and Professor Eino Mikkola, as well as the modern collector CEO Ilkka Paatero's thematic compilations treating Finland on the Pages of Books and Sami-Language Literature.

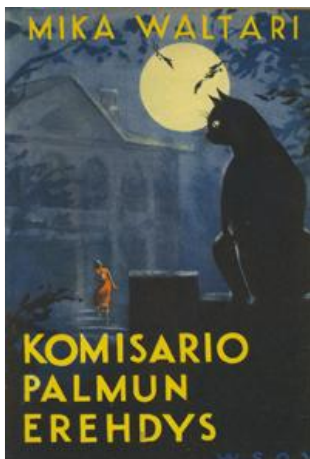
### EXHIBITIONS



*Le livre d'images parlantes. An early sound book published circa 1880. Pulling the string produces animal and baby sounds. From the Books as a Passion exhibition.*

*"For some, books have always been a source of joy, well being and information, while for others they have represented something unpleasant, obligatory or even frightening. Books open new worlds and increase our understanding; they can strengthen our convictions or make us change our minds. For that reason they have always threatened despotic rulers and frightened small-minded people who fear that reading and learning something new might force them to relinquish a belief in everything they have considered truthful until that time."*

Heta Alexandra Gylling



*The works of Mika Waltari have attracted the attention of many bibliophiles. Impressive book art for the cover of the crime novel *Komisaario Palmun erehdys*.*

The collectors featured in the Gallery also explain how they originally became interested in their often exotic fields of interest. There are many reasons; if music has played an important part in one's life, collecting old sheet music is a natural choice. The compilation of old Finnish literature may have begun with the collection of old glassware and countryside antiques, Lapland-themed literature or - as in the case of a Swiss collector - simply an interest in Finland. For a comic book specialist, the interest began with *Aku Ankka* (*Donald Duck*) and *Helmi ja Heikki* albums; for a Nordenskiöld collector it was his own expeditions to Svalbard in Norway.

The exhibition in the Gallery also shows how diversified the interests of modern collectors can be - from old printed Finnish sheet music to Fennica, comic books, a famous person, a family, company, book cover design, detective stories, sex education and etiquette guides, dissenters, Mika Waltari and the Finnish War of 1808-1809. The materials displayed have been assembled from 12 different collectors.

One after the other, even more surprising collection themes are discovered, such as the Stockmann department store, the enthusiasm for which was sparked by a childhood spent in a village store and an admiration for Stockmann's advertisements. For its part, the collection of printed products related to the Finnish War of 1808-1809 began in the basement of an antiquarian bookshop with the discovery of shelves full of military literature. Information about Finnish bibliophiles' collecting preferences indicates that first printings of belles-lettres and dedications are favoured. The works of Mika Waltari are particularly popular among collectors; Waltari rarities can be seen in the modern bibliophiles' collections in the Gallery and E. J. Ellilä's collection in the Cupola Hall.

The exhibition was designed by Professor Markus Brummer-Korvenkontio, bookseller Andrew Eriksson, CEO Ilkka Paatero, Professor Heikki A. Reenpää, Professor Jukka Sarjala, the National Library of Finland's collection experts Sirkka Havu and Harri Ahonen, as well as Cultural Coordinator Inkeri Pitkäranta. In conjunction with the exhibition, a publication will appear during the summer and a lecture series will be arranged in the autumn at the National Library.

#### Further information:

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Tel. +358(0)9 191 22722  
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sisko.vuorikari(at)helsinki.fi

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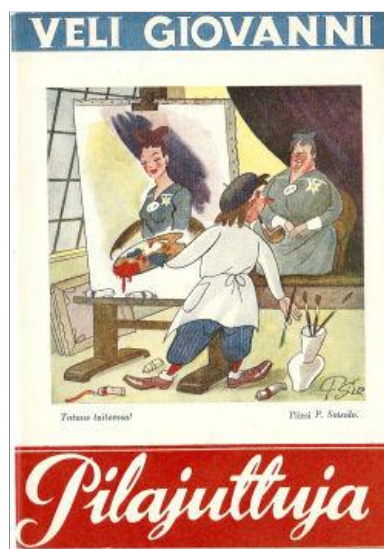
EXHIBITIONS

**Brother Giovanni**

**Hillari Johannes Viherjuuri (1889-1949)**

**Pioneer of Finnish satire magazines, comic books and magazines' leisure pages.**

*Exhibition in the Rotunda 10.6. - 11.10.2008*



"Pedestrians of all streets unite!" exhorts the cover text, while the other one states: "Truth in art." Veli Giovanni edited *Pilajuttuja ja piirroksia* for 30 years. Alexander Tawitz and Pauli Soisalo drew the cover illustrations.

**Further information:**

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sisko.vuorikari(at)helsinki.fi

## EXHIBITIONS

### Not for the Revenue Men! From Moonshine to Koskenkorva.

*Exhibition in the café and Agricola Room. 14.6.-20.9.2008*



*Illegal distilling in a wintry Finnish forest. If the police were tipped off and arrived on the scene, the distilling equipment was destroyed; the perpetrators were sometimes only fined, but many also ended up in prison.*

*Photo: I. K. Inha*



*Bottling moonshine!*

*Drawing: Erkki Tantt*

*«Ei se raha sil haise mill se pyyvetä.»  
Viina säilytettiin suurissa 2-3 kannun mahapulloissa, nassakoissa.*

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### Facts and Statistics 2007

- visitors 199,460 (2006: 210,421)
- local loans 538,100
- interlibrary loans to other libraries 2,370 and from other libraries 1,840
- the number of information service requests was 3,703, guidance in -information retrieval was given for 437 persons and guided tours of the library were conducted for 837 persons
- accession of collections approx. 950 meters of shelving, at the end of the year the collection totaled 107,750 meters of shelving
- accession of the National Collection 78,500 units, of those 60,000 -uncatalogued publications
- accession of monographs and series in other collections 11,800 -volumes
- the sound recording collection grew by 6,560 legal deposit copies and purchases, the sheet music collection by 530 publications
- collections totaling over 3 million books and serials, 669,000 -microfilms and microfiches, and over 3 million units of other items
- the number of digitized printed products' pages was over 327,500 items, number of newspapers microfilmed totaled 2,000 microfiches, num-ber of conserved small printings and manuscripts was 12,000 units
- the databases of the Library's own collections contain over 1.8 million -references, a growth of 30,100
- the National Bibliography database FENNICA contains 827,100 -bibliographic entries,
- the National Discography database VIOLA -contains 760,000 discographer entries
- the Union Catalogue of the Finnish research libraries (LINDA) contains 4.9 million references
- staff: 285 full-time employees
- the Library has 4 service points, 2 in Helsinki, 1 in Mikkeli and 1 in -Urajärvi

#### Loan services

	2005	2006	2007
Local loans	526,800	553,000	538,000
Interlibrary services	3,900	4,000	4,200
Total	530,700	557,100	542,200

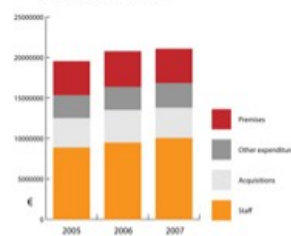
#### Databases of the Library's own collections, number of titles

	2005	2006	2007
National Collection Fennica	788,800	808,100	827,100
Other collections	812,300	840,000	877,700

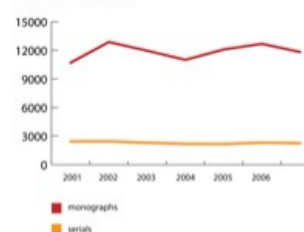
#### Premises and Employees 2006

Premises	
Total	25 500 m <sup>2</sup>
User service areas	4 600 m <sup>2</sup>
Collection areas	19 600 m <sup>2</sup>
Other areas	700 m <sup>2</sup>

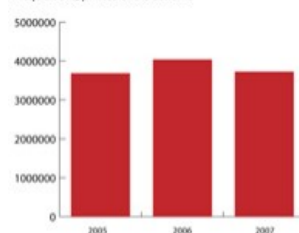
Structure of Expenditures



Purchased Acquisitions



Acquisitions, printed and electronic



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## International Cooperation Organisations and the role of the National Library of Finland

### Library cooperation and central organisation

#### **Bibliotheca Baltica**

Board member

**CDNL** Conference of Directors of National Libraries  
member

**CENL** Conference of European National Libraries  
member

**CERL** Consortium of European Research Libraries  
member

#### **IFLA**

Active in several sectors and working groups

**IIPC** (International Internet Preservation Consortium)  
member

#### **MINERVA/MINERVA Plus**

participant

**NORON** (Directors of Nordic State and National Libraries)  
Member

**OCLC** (Online Computer Library Center)  
Member; a representative in the Members Council

**SVUC** Scandinavian Virtual Union Catalogue  
Full participant and co-ordinator

#### **The European Library**

full participant

Management group, member

Technical working group, member

**NDHA** (New Zealand National Digital Heritage Archive)  
Peer review group member

**Nordbib - WP3**, Development of Information Environment Architecture for Nordic Countries

**Michael+**, Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe

### Other Library related organizations

**ELAG**, European Library Automation Group  
member

**National Libraries Ex Libris Advisory Board**  
member

**European ICOLC**, International Coalition of Library Consortia  
Programme group, member

**IAML** International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres  
Member

**IASA**, The International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives  
Member

**IGELU**, International Group of Ex Libris Users  
Product Working Group for Metalib/SFX, board member

### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



*Meeting of the Conference of European National Librarians (CENL) at Helsinki's House of Estates in the autumn of 2007.*

*"Scientific researchers do not have to read ranking lists of universities; they know otherwise which institutions of higher learning represent the top of their sectors. This quiet information is based on the actual levels of research and teaching, not PR speeches or calculated publication quantities. The real challenge of the "Top University Project" is to earn an international reputation that spreads to the world of science through internal networks."*

*Mirkka Lappalainen*

Consortia Group, member

#### **Publishers' Advisory Boards**

Active member in the advisory boards of Elsevier, Blackwell, Springer

#### **Standardisation**

##### **Dublin Core Metadata Initiative**

National affiliate and a member in the Board of Trustees and Advisory Board

**ISBN**, International Standard Book Number

ISBN Panel meeting for the delegates of ISBN agencies

**ISSN**, The International Standard Serial Number

ISSN Governing Board

Meeting of Directors of ISSN Centres, member

**ISMN**, International Standard Music Number

ISMN Panel meeting for the delegates of ISMN agencies

**ISO**, International Organisation for Standardization

ISO TC 46, board member

Active in several working groups creating and revising individual information and documentation standards, including International Standard Collection Identifier (co-ordinator), International Standard Name Identifier and Digital Object Identifier.

**NISO**, US National Information Standards Organization

The first non-American affiliate

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### The National Library of Finland Bulletin 2008

Editor-in-Chief:	Esko Rahikainen
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